GREAT BRITAIN. The Elections-The British Museum-French Anecdotes, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
LONDON, Thursday, July 22, 1852.

The hopes of the Opposition are somewhat dimmed; the Ministry is gaining ground; and though it is unable to obtain a majority, the Opposition will not be strong enough to carry a vote of want of confidence. There are a great many among the new members who are floating between the two parties, and as Lord Derby has given up Protection, and prebably also the "adjustment of taxation," the name will be retained while the measure will dwindle down to very sig-nificant modifications of the present taxes. It is probable that he and his Tory friends may remain in power and enjoy the long-coveted spoils; and so much the more probable as the Opposition is formed by a condition of Whigs, Peelites and Radicals of all shades, while the Derbyites are a compact body. You find in the ranks of the Opposition not only Lord John Russell and his personal enemy Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey and his great antagonist Sir William Molesworth, but even Alderman Meagher, the father of the Irish exile, and Mr. Duffy, of The Nation, of whose support Lord John will not boast, as he is a decided frish Republican. The Liberals foster the hope that the Cabinet will give way after a few months by its own weakness, and that a Ministry, formed by Lord Palmerston on a broader basis than official Whiggery, and including the Peclites, Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone, as well as the Radigal Milner Gibson, may lead to a thorough reconstruction of the Whig party upon the basis of principles and not of family ties. But the Tories are not so weak as the Whig organs pretend. Lord Malmesbury, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has become most unpopular and the laughingstock of the public, by his clamsy diplomatic notes, will soon be replaced by a most able statesman, Lord Stratford, formerly Sir Stratford Canning, and this appointment will strengthen the Tory Cabinet and give satisfaction to the public. The Whigs deserve this lesson but too much. They had become an exclusive coterie, flattering the public by liberal speeches, but always ready to back out as soon as the time of action came, and to evade the consequences of their principles. A year out of power will improve their political health better than a watering-place. For an American, English elections appear very strange; as they are here a rare occurrence, they are connected with riots, and in the last weeks few there has been more fighting and pelting with stones, and knocking down, in England as well as in Ireland, than in the United States in full ten years. The mass of the population, excluded by law from the poll-box. show their sympathies and antipathies often by breaking the heads of the opposite party. Altogether, the present elections do not give a great idea of English political education. Bribery, riots and bigoted fanaticism are their most characteristic features!

Yesterday I was in the British Museum, for whose decoration Parliament has voted enormous sums these last twenty years, while it has always been stingy in grants to fill the gilded halls with first-rate monuments of art. Every grant has had to be extorted by public opinion, raised by such extraordinary discoveries as those of Sir Charles Fellows in Lycia, or Mr. Layard in Nineveh. And even then the artistic treasures have been placed in the most awkward way, either so high that they could not be seen, as is the case with some of the Lycian marbles, or they were thrown into the coal cellar, where we had to go to admire the Vernon Gallery in Trafaigar Square, and the Nineveh marbles in the British Museum. But Mr. Layard has been made Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Lord Granville, and now he is returned for Aylesbury .-Re is not only the discoverer and illustrator of the Assyrian remains, but he is also M.P., and therefore the trustees of the British Museum have become uncommonly active. They have built a gallery for the menuments of Nineveh in the short time of six weeks, while last year they were unable to have two rooms painted during the whole season, and they obstructed the halls of the Museum at the time of the exhibition with scaffolding so that nobody could enjoy the sculptures of Phidias. As Lord Stratford is now to become Minister of Foreign Affairs, I do not doubt that the bassi relievi of the mausoleum will at last also get a convenient place in the Museum, as it was his Lordship who presented them to the British nation, not expecting to find them four years later on the ground, in the most neglected state. But as the public is already accustomed to visit the coal cellar, the Etruscan monuments, crowded out by the Assyrian ones, are to be placed in the hole. Speaking about the British Museum, it is impossible not to mention the ridiculous iron lions on the railing which incloses the grounds. It is difficult to determine what style they are to imitate; they are half squirrels, half lions. They have been posted there lately, but we hope they will be removed, or else every foreigner will find that the monuments of the Museum have been collected in vain and have had no effect whatever on the taste of the English manufacturers. The artist who made the design for these lions ought really to blush, not only be fore the Romans, Etruscans and Greeks, but before the Egyptians and Assyrians of the earliest ages. They are equal in merit to the monuments in St. Paul's, and every Frenchman or Italian who sees them, together with the architectural failures of Trafalgar-square, Regent-st. and Westminster, must be tempted to declare that the Englishmen of our age are thorough barbarians in taste. As to foreign affairs, this is an unusually quiet

season. France is tranquil, and Louis Bonaparte is about to withdraw his troops from Rome. King Leopold of Belgium is still a little uneasy, and seeks the protection of the Absolutist Powers, as he knows positively that the decree annexing Belgium to France has once been prepared to be subscribed by the President Dictator, who, after mature consideration, gave the matter up. But whosoever has had once to deal with Louis Bonsparte, is fully aware of the perfidy and tenacity characteristic of the man, and nobody believes that a plan once adopted by him, has ever been given up sincerely. King Leopold fears, therefore, that the scheme has only been postponed. He has prepared himself for this eventuality. The treasure, the archives, the Chambers and the Court can be conveyed from the Capital in two hours to Antwerp, where the fortress affords them perfect shelter for two months, and should Eurape not stir in the mean time, the sea remain open, and the palace of Claremont is ample enough for an ex King and his family. As regards Rome and the expected reduction of the French garrison, I must mention an anecdote, which illustrates strikingly the feelings of French politicians. Toiers, when in Eagland, was asked by a statesman of The Times school, who hates Republicanism intensely, Absolutism a little less, and who admires Louis Phihppe and the "partie de l'ordre," how he (Thiers) ever could advocate the expedition to Rome, and whether he ever thought the unconditional restoration of the Pope could be beneficial to constitutional freedom and religion. The French ex-Minister answered: "Well, had we not occupied Rome, then the Austrians would have done it, and how could a Frenchman bear

the double-faced eagle of Austria floating on St Peter's? Let a hundred constitutions and a hundred religions perish rather than to suffer such a disgrace for France!" Ipsissima verba. This is the hero of the party of order.

The commercial aspect of Europe is that of. uncommon prosperity; even Austria, bankrupt as she is, gets her share of the overflowing capital of England, in shape of a loan. Here, in England, the workhouses are all empty of able-bodied paupers. London is extending at an enormous rate towards the west on both sides of the Thames. The open fields and gardens below Kensington, Brompton and Chelsea are filling up with splendid residences, and Westbourne Terrace, which, three years ago, resembled a ruined city, with empty carcasses of unfinished houses-the builder having failed and nobody being there hazardous enough to undertake the building of a long row of palaces-is now one of the most splendid parts of London. Some years more, and London will fill the country. In a sanitary aspect this is not just the most enviable prospect, but builders here and the taste of the public provide in one respect better for the public health than we Americans do. The squares multiply in the same proportion as the streets. Notting Hill has its squares, and so have Kensington and Hammersmith; Battersea gets a park and Finsbury another, whilst Cincinnati and St. Louis have no green spot with unpolluted air. Altogether, our Aldermen and Common Council could learn something here in London as regards cleanliness, good paving, and an efficient police. A. P. C.

London, Friday, July 23, 1852.

P. S .- I made an egregious blunder in my letter this morning. A cording to a report spread yesterday in the Clubs, I thought that Sir George Grey had been returned from North Northumberland, while this most able Whig statesman has been signally defeated. The returns are unfavorable for the Opposition, and Lord Derby's Ministry is now pretty sure to meet all the attacks of the combined Whirs, Peelites and Radicals. I have information from Paris, and from a most authentic source, that the present administration has given the assurance to the Austrian Cabinet, that they will try to expel Kossuth from England at the first opportunity, which may give them a pretext for a prosecution, under the foreign enlistment act. According to the Liberal returns the Opposition is but 15 votes ahead, but they comfort them selves by pointing out that upon the question of Free Trade they have still a majority of above forty. Tais is a poor consolation for the loss of the spoils, as Lord Derby had declared that he did not propose to return to protection of Cora.

#### Singular Chase in the Channel.

On Sunday evening, July 18, the Otilla sailed from the Mersey for Australia, leaving behind no fewer than 23 passengers, who had come ashore under the impression that the vessel would not take her departure before Monday. On Monday morning they were funderstruck at finding that she had sailed, taking with her their outfit, necessaries. they were thunderstruck at finding that she had sailed, taking with her their outit, necessaries, extra stores and money. In a state of the most frantic excitement they repaired to the office of the agent, who instantly telegraphed to his agent at Holyhead, directing him to put a steamer in readiness to go in search of the runaway ship, and the whole of the passengers went by the first train. Arrived at Holyhead, little time was lost in transferring them to the steamer and putting to sea. After a cruise of some hours, the Ottillia was discovered at a considerable distance to the westward; but being on what is called in nautical phrase "a wind," and being, moreover, a vessel of first-rate sailing qualities, she gallantly pursued her course. Every possible means of attracting the nosel of first rate sailing qualities, she gall sofly pursued her course. Every possible means of attracting the no-tice of the vanishing vessel was put into requisition, but without avail. The chase was finally given up in des-pair, after an exciting trial of five hours. The passenpair, after an exciling trial of five hours. The passengers have since returned to Liverpool, as may well be supposed, in a state of the utmost despondency. They silege that they had the captain's assurance that she would not sail till Monday, and mean to bring the whole matter before the magistrates.

A Political Fracas-Belligerent Barristers. The new member for Sunderland, Mr. Digby Seymour, baving been accused of dishonesty in tical opinions by his antagonist, Mr. Fenwick, his pointical opinions by his antagonist, air. Fedwick, during the late election, which personal aspersions were indignantly repelled, Mr. Fedwick resorted to the expedient of writing to members of the northern bar for their opinion as to Mr. Seymour's politics, and obtained answers from Mr. Pollock, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Otter, Mr. Price, and Mr. Campbell Foster, which letters he published, in some instances, at least, without the contractions of the published of the contraction. sent of the where. Increasion all, Seymour was ver-indignant, and, in a speech delivered by him at Sunder-land, he accused Mr. Campbell Foster of having, from personal recentment, been a party to this imputation on his political integrity. Mr. Campbell Foster, on Monday following, addressed a letter to Mr. Seymour, demand-ing to know whether the report of this speech was correct; and Mr. Seymour sent a reply, which has not been published. Mr. Dearsley, a member of the northern bar, on Wednesday, the 14th Inst., wrote to Mr. Sey-mour, as from Mr. Campbell Foster, professing to be their mutual friend, and requesting him "to express his unqualified regret that in a moment of great diffi-culty and excitement, he (Mr. Digby Seymour) was be-trayed into expressions and matter of which his better

Mr. Seymour replied, complying with the request of Mr. Seymour replied, complying with the request of Mr. Dearsley. Mr. Dearsley rejoined, that on the part of Mr. Dearsley. Mr. Dearsley rejoined, that on the part of be was satisfied with this apology, and in one of the York papers of Saturday this correspondence was published by Mr. C. Foster. Monday brought Mr. Seymour and Mr. Foster to an interview with each Seymour and Mr. Foster to an interview with each other, and it would appear that some difference had occurred as to whether Mr. Seymour's letter was to be deemed an apology. The parties met in the robing-room at York Castle, and after some words Mr. Foster, who had a cane in his hand, struck Mr. Seymour three or four smart blows across the shoulders. Mr. Seyor four smart blows across the shoulders. Mr. Sey-mour resented this violence, and a "set-to" commenced, in the course of which both the "learned gentlemen" came to the ground. Mr. Knowles, Q. C., and other barristers who were present, then interposed, and uld-mately the belligerents were separated. Mr. Knowles, as one of the Commissioners of Assize, felt it his duty to apprise the Judges, Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Wightman, and they summoned Mr. C. Foster and Mr. Seymour before them in their private room. The fact being there stated, the learned Judges required Mr. The learned gentlemen were also ad nonlished on the great impropriety of their conduct. Thus the matter at present stands.

# The Extraordinary Career of a London

Clergyman. The Daily News of Monday contains a letter from Rev. Robert L. Hill, of St. Barnabas, King's square, London, giving some further information relative to his late curate, Mr. Richard Jones, sina Femple, whose deings were recent y brought prominently before the public in an article under the above heading. fore the public in an article under the above neading. Mr. Hill quotes a communication which he has received from a clergyman at Lismere, in Ireland, in which neighborhood Jones held a cure. Not liking to reside in town, Jones took lodgings upon his coming to his cure, at Miss Helferman's, of Roseville. She was the care, at Miss Helferoans, of Roseville. She was the only child of a farmer of the superior class, who held a large farm ut der the Duke of Devonshire, and who had died a faw months previous to Jones's coming to Tallow, leaving to his daughter, who had always resided with bim us he was unmarried, an amply stocked farm, and a rice wall far had been. This family he with him as he was unmarried, an a mily stocked farm, and a nice well furnished house. This femsie he seduced, sold up her property at a sacrifice, and got her to leave with him to go to London. "Poor Margaret Hefernant" (continues Mr. Hill) "He having decoyed yer from Ireland, under the prefext of marriage, and having retired with hir to a distance too remote for the interference of friends or acquantance, living with her at Anne sterrace, Fulham—all her substance having been dissipated, he seeks professional service, hears of it at Northampton, and repairs thicher; but she, noor girl is forcidden to accompany him, as she might mar his future pians. He sends her hote service to the family of a gentleman at Muswell hill, Hornsey, recommending har himself, and surnishing her with a character to take a sook spiece, for which she is wholly unfit. She is, however, retained through compassion as a housemaid, for she was gentle, untable, and obliging. With this family she remained, while her promise d husband and falidess paramour was fluting at Northampton, and where I have suthority for stating, he had restly succeeded in forming a maximonial engagement with a widow lady of more smale means and higher connections. He shortly after left, returning to London. When assured of saccess in obtaining the curacy of St. Barnbas, King'a-square, he is joined in his lodgings, No. 4 Oakley-orescent, City road, by nile poor, neglected Margaret Heffernan. Who is retained and a nice well furnished house. Tois n his lodgings, No. 4 Oakl-y-crescent, City road, by his oor, neglected Margaret H-ffernan, who is retained oor, reprected Margaret Indicates the came not from orvice to rejoin him before the promise of a near narriege was again held out to her; and the trusting dri, in her joy, confided her secret to her follow-sec dir, in her joy, confided her secret to her followed cents, 'that Mr Temple had sufficient interest with listic wpeople to possess himself of his incumbent's living, who was to be deprived of hey charges of serious misconduct, which could be substantiated against him misconduct, which could be substantiated against him when they were to be married. Finding her spain in his way of advancement, and inquiry arising as to who and what was Mr. Temple's fair companion—who ac-

companied him at a mysterious distance behind by day, and was permitted to the familiarity of an arm in arm ramble by night—te shipped her off to America, by the Ocean Queen, as a steerage passenger, on the 28th of January last, making little or no provision for her outifs, barely stocked with personal apparel for a journey, short of every comfort for a voyage; and thus is this poor girl disposed of."

Mr. Cobden's Character of Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Cobden, in his hustings speech at

"If there was a man in this country—a politician who had suddenly jumped to an elevation which he (Mr. Cobden) predicted he would not sustain—who might be called a dangerous revolutionist, if he had the opportunity—surely it was that individual who was so fond of throwing these charges against the free trade party. Revolutionists! The strangest revolution he (Mr. Cobden) had seen was, when he found the great territorial party declaring intellectual bankruptcy, and procising political suicide, by naming Mr. Benjamin proclaiming political suicide, by naming at.

Disraell as their chief; and if there was not asteadying Disracit as their chief; and if there was not asteadylog, ballisting power about the great body of the people of this country, and whose feelings and wishes had been eminently represented and concentrated by those who had been called 'the Manchester school—if it were not for that steadying, ballisting principle, which would prevent jugglers, and mountebanks, and unserapulous in cendiary soventurers, from playing tricks in this country, there was no man who would be so dangerous, because there was no men who would be so dangerous, because there was no men who had seemed less unwilling at all times to bend snything like the profession of principle to-his own personal and sinister objects, than the present Chanceller of the Exchequer." present Chancellor of the Exchequer

### Miscellaneons.

Among the books condemned by the last decree of the Congregation of the Index, at Rome, is the "Coiversal Dictionary of History and Googra-phy," by M. Beuillet. This is the book which was some time at ce bitterly attacked by the Univers. The Arch blabop of Parls ordered that journal to cease to write against a work published with the approbation of the diocesan authorities. The Univers, pursuant to its pro-fessed principle of hierarchical desdisaces, submitted.— The decision come to at Rome is a significant fact, and has exasioned considerable sensation.

The Patrie says that experiments have for some years past been made with either combined with steam, on board French government vessels. The result has been, that a great saving may be affected, but that the inflammable nature of other renders it danger out it has just been resolved to replace either by the reform, and two engines of otherse power are to placed in the Gallicé to enable experiments to be made.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Ningora: | Liverproot. Friday, July 28, 1852. |
Our Corrox Marker continued very quiet, with a downward endency in prices till Wednesday, the 21st inst, midding Orieans having rouched 5; and midding Uplands 5;. Since then a speculative inquiry has aprung up, with an active business at an advance of id P ID in the lower and middling ungitted. active business at an advance of 1d % 15 in the lower and middling quantities of American, caused principally by the receipt of less favorable accounts of the growing crop.

The sales for the week ending last evening cash 34,100 bales, of which speculators have taken 17,230 and exporters 7,620 bales. To-day the sales are called 15,000 bales, with 8,060 to the trade at the following quotastions:

Fair Otleans. 4: Fair Uplands 5: Fair Mobiles. 5: Middling... 97,16

Midding .... 97-16 5; Fair Allohes. ... 35-10. 55-10. The stock of Cetton in this port is 631-700 bales, of which 554-600 are American, against a total stock of 727,000 bales at his period of last vear, of which 554,000 were American. The Cons Manner is very quiet, the prespect of abundant crops being most encouraging. Western Canal, Baltimore, Philisdeiphia, Canada and Ohlo Flour, 19,20-20-20, 200 White Indian Corn. 28,6; mixed, 30, and yellow, 51; Prosters of 500 lb. White White When the contract of the White Indian Corn, 28,6; mixed, 30, and yellow, 51 Figurater of 489 15; white Wheat, 5,9 to 6; red, 5, 25,8 F The sales of RESIN for the week are only 500 bbls, at 2 10 cwf. for common quality. 5.0 bbls. Turpentine have

Provt. for common quality. 5.0 bals Turpeatine have been disposed of in small lots at 7.6 4 Provt.

Yours respectfully, Brown, Shipley & Co.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular. Fer Ningara. 1

Our circular advices of lith inst, forwarded per Europe, reported a continuance of the same quiet feeling which has characterized our Corros market for the past six weeks, with estimated sales on that day of 5.000 hales. No change of moment succeeded for the following three days, the sales being about that average. On Wedneyday some large speculative transactions welled the business to 15,000 bales, and caused a mole general inquiry yesterday, resulting is asies of 15,000 bales, at a partial advance of jd in qualities ranging from 43 to 41d, and at which the desirad continues to be freely met by bolders. Exporters have operated with tolor able freedom, but as considerable quantities so reported are frequently resold in this market, such transactions must be regarded with district, and reference to the tables is requisite to arrive at the actual quantity so taken.

The total sales of the week (as per details in annexed statement.) amount to 64,190 bales, of which speculators have taken 17,250, and exporters. The import for the same time is 75,522 bales, of which.

The import for the same time is 75,522 bales, of which. Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular.

poriets
The import for the same time is 75,822 bales, of which 48,194 are American.

American.
PRICES TO DAY.

In the manufacturing districts trade generally has not been In the manufacturing districts trade generally his not beer of an active turn, buyers acting with great reserve, and as many old contracts are running out, they have sought to renew them on more advantageous terms, in which, however they have beer disappointed. Spinners are equally desirous of entering upon fresh engagements, but unwilling to concede, consequently the business is limited in amount both in Goods and Yarns, but with symptoms of more activity. Our GRAIN Markets continue depressed, and transaction in all articles are of the most limited character; the heat of the season interferes with local consumption, and restrict in all articles are of the most limited character; the heat of the season interferes with local consumption, and restricts the operations construints; added to which, the prevalence of fine weather, giving promise of a most bountiful harvest induces entition on the part of heaves, and to some extent influences sellers, who have both more eager to realize, and to make sales lower rates must be accepted. Much of the recent import of Flour has been landed out of condition, and this freely effected from the quay at irregular rates. At 12-day's market the attendance was very limited, and the business transacted quite of a retail mature, without any change of moterin prices of any article. Subjoined is the usual list of imports, experts. &c.

Asters are in limited demand without change in value.

BARK seel in retail parcels at 7/3-37/6 per cwt. for Philadelphia limits. Sales contined to 20 hilds.

HILEMAN is rettling scarce, and commands £6 15/47 10/4, as in quality.

LARD, without any reported sales, remains nominally at 69/per cwt.

per cwt. At tow-No transactions in this article have saken place; Tallow—No transactions in this article have saken place; good qualities are worth 50, 2330 is per owt. Transaction to the continues to realize 7 % per owt. for good rough, at which rates sales of 500 bbls are reported.

per cw t.

Tan is slow of sale, and prices nominal.

Per cw - Recent arrivals being offered freely from the quay RESIN-Recent arrivals being offered freely from the quay checks any advance in price, 1.00 barrels of common Amber seld at 2 16 up to 10 for fine, per cwt.

LINERED CARES are dull of sale, to effect which not more than £6 16/ per tun could be obtained.

Rich moves of slowly, 50 tuns realized 19.3 per cwt, in

ond. Oils-A few tuns of SPERM brought £84 to £85. In ALE and LARD there has been no business done. Yours, ectfully, WRIGHT, GANDY & Co.

# Richardson, Brothers & Co's. Circular.

Richardson, Brothers & Co's. Circular.

Correspondence of the N. Tribune.

Liverspoot. Fillay, 7th Mo. 23, 1852.

The atmosphere has not been so oppressively hot the last two days as in those which had proceded them, the air having been tempered by refreshing ratios and breezes.

The Withar and Floors trades since our last have been in an iranimate state, and in the absence of any transactions but small retail sales, we report prices nominally nualities of the hadron of the Nicas Cook the inquiry has been restricted to small parcels of yellow for immediate shipment to frelend at 21 at 1, 3, and the extreme value of white to disable state at 21 at 1, 3, and the extreme value of white to disable state of this morning make the changes done in Vintar was equally finited. We make no change in prices from those current on Tosaday last. There were some bayers of good qualities of Floors at 10 at 10 but over those figures there was little or no business done in Canadian, Western, Philadelphia or Bailmane.

dimere. Spray Cosy in limited supply and the loquity even for

Notan Corn in Housed supply and the inquiry even for Yellow were respected to simil jots at 31 373.10 No trans actions were reported in White. Oars and Oxf Maa, con-tinue neglected, and the former jd. 47 45 fbs lower, and in-ferior qualities of the inter-putio man able. Experies Beans were again 6d lower. The import of foreign Gazin and FLOUR since this day week consists of \$100 quarters of Wiles.

is consists of 5,000 quarters of William and 3,000 quarters solution Cons. 10,000 bills and 3,000 and sold Floors. Exception of Cons. 6,000 quarters, of William 2,000 quarters, and total of Figure 1,000 quarters, and total of Figure 2,000 quarters. es current of American coreales; White Wilear, 5:1; Red and Mixed, 5:775 h. C.

Prices correct of American certains. White Wilear, 5 of 45 lb; Red and Mixed, 57785 B; Calcadian White and high Mixed, 5 lb; 5 lb and 5 lb. Calcadian White and high Mixed, 5 lb; 5 lb and 5 lb. Calcadian White and lb lb. Western, to arrive, soid at 18; lb bb; Calcadian, 19 soid b bb; Indiax Conn-Yellow, 5 lb; 5 lb; 5 lb; 18 lb; 18

COTION—The last two days spanners have main entained the market, and there is a better four to the trace in consequence. Import, 75 822 bales. Sales \$4,180, of which the spiritude have taken \$0.000 bales, and the market closes firm, and it some case a blid \$\tilde{a}\$ did alvance out timed.

We are, respectfully,

Richardson Brothers & Co.

P. S.—Same Whilet and Basiley have this week been cut in Warwickshire and Wordstershire.

For Isaac Underhill, of Peoria, has farm at Hearf. III, consisting of 2,300 acres in a body, all and recultivation. Six hundred acres of it is set out in fruit trees, and he proposes soon to set out furty acres more, so as to have his orchard a mile square. Mr. Lombard bas a farm of 100 acres in the same neighborhood, all of it improved.

#### ELMIRA.

New- York State Teachers' Association. The seventh annual meeting of this As-

sociation commerced at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 4. in the Presbyterian Church, at Elmira, New York. The meeting was called to order by the President, N. P. STANTON, of Buffalo. In his address he said. Eight years ago this Association was formed. It con tinued vigorous until interrupted by the cholers in 1849 in consequence of which the meeting for that year, to have been held in the City of New-York, was postponed-During the two succeeding years the Association hardly recovered its former vigor. The objects of our Association are the interchange of thoughts and views by lectures, discussions, &c. We meet also to discuss legisla tive proceedings in regard to the cause of education in

our State. We meet, to b, for social culture, to become better acqusinted with each other, and thus cheer and encourage one spother in our labors.

Mr. J. W. EULELEY, of Williamsburgh, occupied a few reintutes in remarks relative to the Convention last year, in which be alieded to his own course then, and do sired to correct some wrong impressions concerning it. sired to correct some wrong impressions concerning it.

Letters were then read by the Secretary, Mr. WinsLow, of Nurda, N. Y., from Hon S. S. Randall, now
of Washington, D. C., from C. B. Sedowick, Est., of
Syrsches, from Hon, Ina Maynew, of Michigan, and
Hon, Horage Mann, of Massachusetts.

Mr. W. W. Nawman, of Buffalo, presented a very
able report of the subject of Union and Central High
Schools. By Union Schools is understood the combination of two or more schools, or any school large enough

to sustain two or more sensors, or any school large enough to sustain two or more departments for pupils of dif-ferent grades. Their benefits are, a great saving to tax payers, superior ficilities for classification of the pupils, and a concentration of the teacher's laboratax payers, superior facilities for classification of the pupils, and a concentration of the teacher's labors. The report spoke in strong terms against the present number of school districts in the State; that instead of 11,513, as at present, there should be only about 6,000. It also alluded to the present mode of distribution for the school funds of the State, and closed with the following resolutions:

the school funds of the State, and closed with the fol-lowing resolutions:

Resolved, That the number of our school districts is al-ready much too great; and that the public interest requires their convolidation and the establishment, wherever practi-cable, of Union and Central High Schools.

Resolved, That the apportionment of one-third of \$1,100,-100 to our districts equality, without read to their popula-tion, contributions, or wants, is mischievens and unjust, and should be abulished. That the friends of public development.

e abbrished ed. That the friends of public education are in duty bound to use their influence for the abolition of this unequal system of apportionment, and for the organization, wherever practicable, of Union and Central High Schools throughout the State.

the State.

The first resolution was supported by Messrs. LOSIN
ANDREWS and A. D. LORD, of Outo, JAMES HENRY, Jr.,
of New York, and others, after which they were laid on
the table, and the Association adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M. On the opening of the afternoon session

a report was read by C. R. Congun, of Owego, upon the State of Education in Hayti, which had been prepared by Miss E. Howard, formerly a member of this Association, but now a missionary at that island. It embraced the History of Education in Hayti, from the time of its independent Government down to 1843. The last reso-lution put an end to all progress there, and conclusively exhibits the bilghting effects of despotism upon the homan mind.

Mr. T. W. Valentine, of Albany, then made a verbal

Mr. T. W. VALENTINE, of Albany, then made a verbal report in favor of the establishment of a teacher's periodical in this State, and the following resolutions in regard to it were adopted, after considerable discussion: Rewised, that a paper be established to be called The New York Teacher, and that the ownership and outric control be vested in the New York State Teachers Association. Rewised, That the management and supervision of the paper be entrusted to a Board of Editors, to constated twelve persons, all of whom shall be practical teachers, who shall be appended annually by this Association, and who shall be selected from the various parts of the State, in such a manner as to have all sections represented, as far as may be practicalle. Reselved. That in addition to the above, a local editor shall

for his services as the Board of Editors shall allow, and the success of the enterprise may warrant.

Resolved, That the paper be of the form of a pamphlet, and be published monthly, at one dollar a year per copy.

Resolved, That the publication of the paper he commenced on the first day of October next, provided that at least one thousand paying subscribers be obtained, and their subscriptions be advanced by that time.

Resolved, That the paper shall be conducted in such a manner that the promotion of the great cause of Education be used at a recognized related.

Reserved, That depays are the great cause of Education be made its prominent object.

Several gentlemen ploaged themselves to payfifty dollars each for the support of the periodical.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. J. W.

BULKLEY:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to secure an act of incorporation for this Association.

The hour of 4 P. M. having acrived, Mr. C. H. Ax-Thony, of Albany, delivered a lecture on the subject of the Sanctions of Law. In speaking of law and its pen alties, he made a distinction between punishment and chastisement. Punishments are inflicted for the good of the community and not of the violator of law; but chastisement is administered for reformation and instruction. These words are not synonymous—one is derived from a Greek word, the other from the He-brew, and in the original have entirely different signifi-cations. Pain inflicted for the purpose of reformation is nowhere in the Bible denominated punishment, but chastisement. The Lecture was an effort of much care-ful thought and was listened to with marked attention.

In the evening a lecture was delivered by Prof. A. I. Urson, of Hamiston College, on the English Language, its History, Characteristics, and its Peculiari ties in this country. Of its characteristics he remarked that a language spoken by seventy-five millions of men ought to be copious, and so it is. Webster's Dictionary corbsins more than 70,000 words. All languages are not thus captaus. The Coinese is said to contain not more than about 330 words; but by varying the sound of the than about 550 words; but by varying the sound of the word, or changing the tone or account, a dozen different ideas may be expressed by the same written character. Our words are so abundant, that in our delly life we use only about one-sixth part of them. There are only about 10,000 words in daily use by those who write and about 10,000 words in daily use by those who write and rpeak our language. Our language is not only copious but it is remarkable for its variety. It has not only a separate word for each distinct English thing and thought, but a word for almost every shade of difference between similar things and thoughts. For example, there are more than thirty English words to express all the varieties of the passion of anger, such as wrath, rage, fury, passion, cheler, resentment, to storm, to be incensed, &c.

Words derived from the Saxon express particular bless and particular things. Words derived from the

deas and particular things. Words derived from the hiese and particular things. Words derived from the Latin, general ideas and classes of things. On one even-ing read Irving's Life of Goldsmith, and on the next Carlisle's article on Robert Burns, and you cannot fail to see how various must be the stores of that tongue which can express such similar characteristics in such different

ords.

Those who live in the south of Europe and speak the words in which cowels predominate, are not to think there is no music in the northern and English words, in which consonants so frequently occur. A French writer desiring to ridicule our Cousin German dialect, declares that the French, by the sound of its words, is

declares that the French, by the sound of its words, is fit for the parlor; the Spanish for the mouths of lords and ladies at court; the Isailan for making love, and the German for driving hogs!

Why is it that, with so diverse an origin as are the American, we do not speak some other language? Because the peculiar capacity of the English language is to take in new words, while other languages keep new words out. Our anguage is like the spitt of our people—universally tolerant: we throw wide open our doors to men and things, and words of every nation under heaven. Thus we make them English

doors to men shd things, and words of every nation un-der heaven. Thus we make them English
If an English scholar hads in our books any of the newly invented or recently adopted words peculiar to America, he calls them Americanisms—words unnit to be recognized in polite English society. We are prout of these Americanisms. They establish the fact that we do not, in this caustry, look at exactly the things, and think exactly the thoughts of our English fathers 200 yests ago. We are ald enough to be allowed to invent for ourselves new words as well as new yachts, new looks, and new reading machines.

yests ago. We are all enough to be allowed to invent for ourselves new words as well as new yachte, new locks, and new reading machines. Throughout, the locture was rich with interesting thoughts. It was delivened by many happy and mirrin-exching allusions, and received with much applause. Some electristions below d this lecture, on miscella-neous topics, and at 10 o'clock P. M. the Association adjourned, to meet again at 8 o'clock to-morrow morn-

DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTHUMBER-LAND BRIDGE BY A TORNADO. - On Thursday evening, 28th ult, about 6 to o clock, a v elent tornad suddenly passed over Sunbury, Pa, and in its course swept from the foundation that perion of one Northum-berland Bridge spanning the river from the island to the Sunbury shore. The bridge now lies crushed in a mass of rules, above the plers. Mr. Krum, who resides on the Grant Farm, at the eastern end of the bridge, had just driven off with a four horse team, and by the time he reached his barn, about 20 yards distant, he saw the whole structure raised up and hurled into the river. Mr. James Smith, who was hauling in grain on the black. the island, was just propering to drive over the brings to this place. Fortunately, no person was on it at the

tin e.
The Northumberland Bridge Company has been slabridge on the Northemberland side fol, and was rebuilt in about a year, at an expense of shout \$20,000.
Several year saling, the Daville Bridge was saven on
by the flood, and in its course came in contact with the
new Northumberland Bridge, and carried off all but one
span. The intige was again rebuilt the year siter.
About four years—nor the old bridge in the Sunhary
side was destroyed by the frontet, and was rebuilt the
year following, and now lies in the stream shove the
plers, a perfect wrock. The bridge just destroy of was
hadly continued at the scales lefing so much sprung the
first year of the obests, from that it requires repairing.
The telegraph whose possing through the bridge to this
place being a variety has of character of old our means of
a smoothed left a present by telegraph. place being a very l, has of course cut off our means of communication at present by telegraph. (Sentury (Pa) American, July 31.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Indian Missions at L'Anse.

Twelve miles of hard tugging at the oar. through a heavy thunder storm and drenching rais, brought us to the Methodist Mission, where we received a cordial welcome and shelter under the ever hospitable roof of the Missionary, Rev. N. Barnum. This mission is beautifully simuted three miles from the head of the bay on the cast side. Directly opposite, three miles distart, is the Catholic Mission, both looking the small villages from the water. The around these like small villages from the water. The ground rises up gradually from the bay, presenting the most attrac-tive sites for country residences, and the Indian houses on either side show to good advantage. Each mission has its church and a number of comfortable buildings. Each of these establishments has a semi-circular clear-ing and fine fields of grass, oats, potatoes and tornion. Many of the lodians cultivate small pieces of land for their own use, and they generally pay more attention

their own use, and they generally may more attend in to agriculture here than anywhere else on the Lake. Their houses are generally nest and conveniently furnished, and they have comforts, and even luxuries, that thousands in our cities might well cary. Under the enlightening induence of the Gospel, preached and taught to them in their own native has guage, as well as from the advantages of schools, these indian communities have advanced, in a few years, from well state of hereaften to that of childred life. Sin-Indian communities have advanced, in a few years, from a wild state of borsarism to that of elvilized life. Situated in this quiet, remote region, they have, as a general thirg, been beyond the vices and temptations of their more favored brethren, the whites. They occupy lands not required by our white settlers, and we know of no situation more favorable for their advancement in the arts of civilization. And still from this quiet, secluded retreat the Red man must be driven by heartiess flowerment. The policy of our Government toward the Indians has generally been generous and humane, but when carried out in practice, it has been warped to the vilest purposes that degenerate humanity is capable when carried out in practice, it has been warped to the vilest purposes that degenerate humanity is capable of inventiog. When the Chippewas of Lake Superior sold their lands to the Government, it was supulated that their annulities should be paid to them at La Polate, a place convenient for the great majority of their bands; and that they should be allowed to remain in the places they teen occupied, until the lands should be actually required by the whites for settle nents. Such was the understanding of the Indians and of the few Whites treaser, at the making of the treaty. They Whites present at the making of the treaty. They were also to be furnished with farmers and mechanics and certain implements of husbandry, that they might be taught those arts that were absolutely necessary to enable them to support themselves in the new order of thiose that was fast surrounding them. The policy of

the Government was humane.

The condition of these bands of Chippewas scattered about in the nocks and corners of lake Superior, has een rapidly improving under this fostering care of been rapidly improving under this fostering care of fevertment—more fortunate than many of their more son here brothers, their lands have not been needed, and they have been left in the quiet possession of their ancient homes. At the Anes, and other places on the lake, the Indians had commenced buying, with their annuities small farms with a view of permanent settle-ment. Their children were being educated, and they were surrounding themselves with a thousand comforts the were surfacears to their old raving life, when that were unknown to their old roving life; when about two years ago, an order was issued from the In-dian Department for the removal of their Agency from La Pointe to Sandy Lake on the Mississippi, and as a consequence the Indians were to follow or to lose their annuitles. At the same time the offices of Government farmer, carpenter and blacksmith were abolished on the lake, and they were denied the use, all at once, of

the Government farming and mechanical utensils.

The Indians protested against this breach of good faith on the part of the Government, and petition after petition went from the Indians and the whites along the iske for a reconsideration of the unjust and unwise or-der; but all as yet to no purpose. The Agency was re-moved at an immene and useless expense to the Gov-ernment—the indians from the Ause and other places ernment—the indians from the Abse and other places would not give up their homes and their privileges for the mere pittance that the Government doled out to them in the shape of annutties, and for two years they have received little or nothing from the annual payments pledged to them by their Great Father. Without entering further into the particulars of this miserable attair, we take the literity to say that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the language of the literity to any that the practice of the Government of the lower than the literity to any the literity that the literity the literity that the l we take the liverty to say that the practice of the Government of late toward the Indians has been directly opposed to its long established policy. An awful wrong has been committed, and the Government should see to it, that this foul stain on our national name he forthwith removed. Let the Government inquire into the cause of this order for their removal, and inquire who is benefitted by this injustice; let the acts of her Agents and her Agents Agents be fully and thoroughly scanned, till it is seen at whose door lies the blame for this dis disgraceful proceeding.

Although the Indians need their annuities for the purpose of buying homes and educating their children, the

Although the Indians need their annutives for the pur-pose of buying homes and educating their children, the great majority of them will sooner lose them than re-move to the Mississippi. If the Government whose to exterminate them outright, she should force them into this removal, but if it still be her policy to elevate their condition, to do what will be for their present and their everlasting welfare, this order for their removal will yet be reconsidered, and a more humane course be adopted. Many of the Indians at this place read and write their own and some of them the English language. Father Many of the Indians at this place read and write their own and some of them the English language. Father Baraga, of the Catholic Mission, has recently published a grammar of the "Otchtowe Language," a work of 570 pages, which is likely to be of service in the study of their language. He is now engaged at a Lexicon, which, like the Grammar, will be the most extensive ever published in the Chippewa language. The first part is now ready for the press and contains 1,041 manuscript pages; he has done considerable at the second part, and thinks he will have it ready for publication in a year from this time.

## MAIL GLEANINGS. At 11 o'clock, last night, a person

passing through Friendst, Boston, discovered that house No. 23 was on fire, in the third story. He immediately raised an alarm. This alarm aroused Mr. Daniel Rogers and his wife, who were sleeping in the chamber on fire with their three small children, all in one bed. The parents, in their terror at finding the room in a light blaze, rushed out and went partially down stairs, but imblaze, rushed out and went partially down had left their mediately afterward remembered that they had left their three children behind. Both father and mother imme diately retraced their steps, and the father went into the diately retraced their steps, and the father went into the room with the view of rescuing his children, but was obliged to retreat, somewhat burned. A fireman, of the first engine company that arrived, also attempted to enter the room, but found it to be impossible until he had played a stream upon the fire, which quickly checked the flames. He then entered the room, and found three children dead upon the bed, and fearfully burnt. Their names are Ellen Maria, Catharine Agnes, and Elizabeth—the oldest five years, tho next two years, jand the youngest nine months of age. The night clothes of two were burnt entirely off, and their bodies crisped and blackened. The clothes of the youngest were not so much burnt, and its arm, when found, was placed over its eyes, as if done in its sleep to shade the light of the fire. The bodies were taken to the North Watch-house, and Coroner Sanbern called, who will hold an laquest fire. The bodies were taken to the North Watch-house, and Coroner Sanbern called, who will hold an inquost this afternoon. From the best testim may be so baland, it is probable that the fire caught from a lamp or caudie left burning in the room. A person passing in the street, who saw the fire, says that the curtain of the win flow was in a bisze, and it is probable that the wind blew it toward the light and set it on fire, and that thence the fire spread to the bed-clothes. The parents were in great distress at their loss, and their agonized expressions made a deep impression upon the spectators. The room, the scene of the catastrophe, was not much burnt, but the bed-clothes and other light articles were destroyed. Boston Traveller, Wednesday.

IF A Niagara correspondent of Th, Springfield Republican gives the following account of the recovery of the body of Miss SKINNER:

"She had divested herself of all of her clothes, and letter was left, saying the people would never sea ner again. I regarded this report as one of the thousand roorbacks, manufactured to order in such places, for the roorbacks, manufactured to order in such places, for the purpose of putting money into the purses of the people around. But this proved to be no fiction, for in the presence of an hundred people, she was fished for it the eddy close by Table Rock, for a full hour, yester day morning. During this hour, the sight was horrisle to behold, the body spearing to be tossed up by some invisible power below, discovering to the crowd her head and shoulders, with her long tresses streaming around them, while sight it was drawn under from sight. She soon anneared with her limbs up or some sight. She soon appeared with her limbs up, or son other portion of her body, only to be drawn back it the remoreless power, and after describing a few m mentary gyradons, to be tossed again and agair, like time ropes were thrown for her, she was under water and distant two rods from the shore, where boats can not live an instant. Finally, she was thrown at by sturgeon spear, and brought to shore. She was terrioly mangled, nor would she be recognized by any who had

The Cincinnati Gazette relates the following case of Bloomerism: "On Friday evening, a man named William Brown was arrested and placed in the warch house, for endeavoring to pass a counterfeith.

During the night his wife appeared, and stated, that as she is dono place to lodge she would feel grate. ful to be allowed to occupy the cell with her hasband. The humane officer thus appealed to, consented, and the key was turned upon the faithful pair. Next more t dawn, while the watchful keeper was passio along through the dim aisles, the wife of the culprit sired that she might be permitted to leave the cell and bring a cup of coffee to her husband. As readily as she was admitted she was allowed to pass out, and nothing more was thought of the matter by the officer until broad daylight, when, in taking a view of his prisoners, imagine his surptise in discovering in one cell, a perfect "Bloomer"—a read "come conter!" Tage course had "Bloomer"—a real "come-outer!" The couple has changed their apparel, and the man had left the watch brose in the garb of a women. When the case was brought before the Mayor, he demanded a bond of \$500, failing in which she was remanded to [al..."

Two lads, Paul Bienvenuand Adolphe Schole, 14 or 13 years of age, got into a light at New Or-ars, the other day, in which Nichols, who is the son of the mith, doing the loss near where the fight occurred, new plarge hade and inflicted two severe and probareversable. He avenu was taken to the Liodo's store, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then re-moved to the residence of his parents.

Some workmen employed in re-

Some workmen employed in repairing the street in front of the residence of Semanl B. Vernon, Esq., yesterday, found a large gold ring, bearing the following inscription on the inside:

On the outside, which is somewhat worn, is what appaars to have been intended for the outlines of a face. By the date, it will be seen that the ring is at least 18 years old, and was made for a mourning ring. It probably belonged to some British or French offier, as they occupied the house of Mr. Vernon at different those years old, and was made for a mourning ring, as they occupied the house of Mr. Vernon at different those feetly bright, and the engraving, which is of an accious tyle, is clear and tair. It is a valuable and curious relic of the past. It was found about four lacks from the surface of the ground. [Newport News, 30th.]

The Springfield (ill.) Register relates the following: in March last, three men lathic dep

lates the following: in March last, three men is this der agreed to drikk themselves to death. The first died in April, the second in May. The survivor, on the hopening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the compact, and he kept sober two or three days show ward; but henor reviced, and he died in the minth of June. This is literally true.

IV A writer in The London Lancet recommends pure time julce (two to six ounces per dies) as an almost certain cure for acute rheumatien. Hoope, of The Lafayette (ida.) Tribinae, says he once had friend in Montgomery affleted with the discuss as used the following compond: lemon julce, about one tablespoon full; sugar, two do; water, ad libitan; meascheo, half a wine giax; dash with old Jamsica and acad swallow. He never got well, though

The Vicksburg Whig gives the fat. lowing indorsement on a Post-Office way-bill, dated Kosciusko, Miss., July 22: "Dr B F.C. Brooks was shot through to-day, by W. D. B. Roy. Brooks was before morning. Roy has fied."

The Proposed Brondway Railway ... No. 11. To the Editor of The New-York Trib

Desirous of accommodating. "Pro Bona Publico," to the fullest extent of my ability, with those arguments against the Broadway Railway, which he professes to think "so much the better," and feeling, of course, rather disposed to deny his egotistical assertion, that he has one after the other, effectually demolished my objections to his proposed monopoly. I am induced to review his last production, and, perhaps, may, at the same time show that "all the objections that can be imagined" were not in my first article.

Observe how covertly attention is directed to "the power the Omnibus Association may, perhaps, wield over the Common Council." Does he seek by that to cause the inference that his friends, the Railway applicants, are honestly determined to abide the issue on the actual merits of their demands, and trust to the voice of the people as their only argument with the Common Council, and also to accuse the omnibus proprietors of using means to carry their ends, deprecated by every honest man, but which are much more likely to be enployed by parties endeavoring to subvert the andeat order of things, than by those who only wish to let then alone? - Common rumor ascribes to the projectors of all the other railway projects in this City the expendture of much influence in the course of the passage of their bills, and the majority of our citizens will not be soon made to believe that this Company is composed of a different kird of men.

"Pro Bono Publico" seems determined to consider and treat the opposition to the new project as due stirely to the efforts of the omnibus proprietors, set claims that the only objections to his monopoly are suggested by the self-interect of those proprietors. I have only to point, in answer to this most unfair accusation to the remonstrances presented to the Board of Aldermen, signed by many of our largest Broadway property owners, including the names of W. B. Attor. F. Poillog, Jr., S. B. Munn, R. Mortimer, P. Goelet, P. Lordlard, P. S. Van Rensaeller, T. T. Woodrott, P. Burrowe, R. F. Carman, and many others, and ask if "Pro Boso Publico" still insists that these gentlemen are omnibus men, or in any way identified with the combins interest. Then, when from the same remonstrance may be taken the names of over five hundred firms and individuals deling business on Broadway, can it, with any regardice the truth, be affirmed that the proposed railways locked upon with favor by the merchasis upon the proposed route? I think every candid mind cannot but draw the conclusion that the reasoning of "Pro Boso Publico," though well constructed and plausibly presented, bear one fatal objection on its face—it is not founded on the wishes or opinions of those he represents himself as so destrous to serve. " Pro Bono Publico" seems determined to conde-

wishes or opinions of those he represents himself as so desirous to serve.

That some of the advantates claimed by "Pro Bono Publico" to be derivable from the new projects are in themselves desirable, is undeniable; that Broadwayis crowded with vehicles of every description is true; that passengers jostle and hurry on the sidewalks is true; that difficulty occurs in passing is true. Takes very facts show the cause of the present value of projectly, energy and progress of our City; but it is generally doubted conclusion that the plan under consideration will in any degree obviate any of the hamed difficulties—nay, many of our most intelligent cluizes each it only an increase of the confusion, and an utter impotency to effect relief. That Broadway should be constantly crowded is not only a necessary consequence of the contantly increasing metropolization of our City. the constantly increasing metropolization of our City but a constant inductive to that end. Cause the build but a constant inductive to that end. Cause the business to cease, and cause the silence of the grave to reign over the City, and where would be the ousiness! Not many years ago the wholesale dry goods business of our City was confined to the quiet of Pearl-st, but soon master minds conceived that busile, life and activity would lead to increased business, and their former quiet. haunts were descried for the noisy publicity of Brasi-way; and what has been the result restore after sors, each excelling its predecessor in magnificence, his been erected, real estate has advanced beyond be a been erected, real cate has an entired whom he it itsignations of the most sangulae, and still attance-and still new stores are being built; while the noise confusion and turmoil have been increased tenfoid; as

are still increasing.

The first advantage claimed is that of a saving of his The first advantage claimed is that of a saving of lift the time now consumed in the transit, which is of come to travel twice as fast. The principal omnibus rought this City are rather over four miles long, and though get time may seem to be lost on many occasions, the saving time is 45 or 50 minutes, including stops as is lays, which is at the rate of 5 miles an hour; take the will be 10 miles an hour. I sak if the public would the vehicles to travel at thist speed through our crossed thoroughfures? Thus, their first claim, broughto the test of theres, no your to be a cumpling cate.

vehicles to travel at that speed through our covers thoroughsizes? Thus, their first claim, brought to be test of figures, proves to be a cunning cateit.

Claim No. 2, of through cars, is of a dubious naturabut it is hardly probable that it could be made as advatage without still another track.

Claim No. 3 unfairly ascribes to the omnibuses all the blame for the evils complained of. Do not other vehicles make noise? Do the omnibuses alone make dust and mud? Are the numerous carriages, carts, wagos, and dirt carts of such a peculiar construction that their passage is fairly like leaving no sign? Why does "fro Bono Publico" so fondly hug the conclusion that Broshway without omnibuses would be dusties? Is it as the fault of the street awagpers? Clearly, if the street were properly swept there would be no dust, and if a dust no mud. One would really suppose that "Probono Publico" was endeavoring to convince us that the omnibuses employed their spare moments in creating dust for their own special entisfaction—even that the proprietors had it carted on to the pavement as a size of recreation. The argument is unworthy so talented witter, and one which I am surprised he ever constant to employ.

Claim No. 4. The relief of Broad way of the irreg-

Claim No. 4. The relief of Broadway of the bree lar omnibuses, &c. ascribing again to the omnibuses to bame for the crowd and choke actually caused by the many obstructions of brick piles &c., with wide Broadway has been so plentifully sprinkled for the ist two or three years, more particularly below Fulcos. These parts of Broadway free from buildings in own of erection are never choked up. Another research the crowe in the lower part of Broadway, Greenwick, is entirely impassible, which, of course, the crowe in the lower part of Sroadway. Green wick is entirely impassible, which, of course, throws may more vehicles into Broadway. Dey, Courtland Derty, and other cross streets have been blocked up, redering it necessary for those that merely wish to cross Eroadway to pass through it for several blocks to fail street open for their eart. Overcome these obstacles at towards will flow on parts unpharture of the contract of the course will flow on parts unpharture of the contract of the contract of the course of the course of the contract of the contract of the course o

travel will flow on sgain unobstructedly. Claim No. 5. The introduction of the system of septral ing the streams of the ascending and the descending thicle, is not due to the railway nor is it a necessary of sequence. The plan is very generally adopted now, si where the street is usable its full width, very closely si Claim 6, relative to wear and tear of pavement,

merely supposition; that the effect of a track throat the middle of the street is to drive everything but the cars to the sides is very evident; then the question is if the wear on the side would not be greater than now one thing is certain, the committee proprietors pay a fair share of the expense of keeping the streets in regain, and are very great sufferers if they are not so kept.

Claim? is "The reduction of the combines fare, now kept up by severe wear and tear of good horses and expensive vehicles." The farets now down to a lower, or as low a point per mile than is charged by any of the rail-traction eight to-one-economisers in the county. It has been brought to the present low figure by the omnibus proprietors themselves, who, while they have lowered the fare, have extended the routes; and these alterations were made from the suggestors of their own experience, not called for by the expression of a dissatisted public. Whether the new Company would materially reduce the fare is not made clearly manifest; perhaps they would put it at five cents for a while, and as soon as possible sgitate the raising of it to 6%, as another railroad Company are about to do. Claim 8. "The restoration of Broadway to its former delightful character," I am of opinion to be affected without the slightest regard to the mode of conveying passengers. The reasons why Broadway has been so undestrable of late are, that there have been so much tearing down and building up, valuts being built under sidewalks, Russ and Perrine pavenents being taid, and other indications of the transition state. As soon as there cease to be so general, the street will assurably resume its former concluin.

Claim 2 is to "benefit uptown property." The road is not at all necessary for the purpose, as the Fourth, is not at all necessary for the purpose, as the Fourth, is not at all necessary for the purpose, as the Fourth. merely supportion; that the effect of a track through the middle of the street is to drive everything but the

is not at all necessary for this purpose, as the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth-av, roads all of them tap those parts of the City, through which the Broadway road will run-